

Coming Events

April 13—Tee H. classical concert, 8.30 p.m.
April 14-19—H.K. Stage Club Play: "Present Laughter," 7.30 p.m.
April 15—H.K. & Canton Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd., shareholders meeting, 11.30 a.m.
April 15—H.K. Tee H. meeting, Talbot House, 50 Macdonnell Rd., 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Bernard Newman.
April 16—Lawn Bowls Assn. general meeting, 5.45 p.m.
April 18 and 19—K.C.C. Play: "A Worm's Eye View."
April 19—H.K.S.P.C. Flag Day.
April 21—H.K. Land Investment & Agency Ltd., shareholders' meeting, noon.
April 24—Humphreys Ext. & Fin. Co., Ltd., shareholders' meeting, 11.30 a.m.
April 24—H.K. Fire Ins. Co., Ltd., shareholders' meeting, noon.
April 26—K.C.C. Play: "A Worm's Eye View."
April 26—Stan Ferry Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.

Price Controls

The following amendments to the Price Control schedule were gazetted yesterday:—

BEER
H.B. pints, (per bottle):
Wholesale Price, \$85.
Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises, \$1.00.
Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises where sold, \$1.25.
H.B. quarts, (per bottle):
Wholesale Price, \$1.55.
Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises, \$1.70.
Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises, \$2.20.

MEAT
Australian Poultry: Boiling Fowl, Maximum Retail Price, \$2.00 per lb.

COTTON YARN CONFISCATED

Four bales of cotton yarn valued at \$5,000 were ordered to be confiscated by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, R.C. at Central yesterday. The yarn, property of Lee Kee Shueung, owner of Junk 254V, was not included in the manifest of the cargo.

Giving evidence Mr. Humphries said that the yarn was found under two layers of cotton shingles.

Mr. Sheldon said that it was clear case of trying to export prohibited goods and ordered the goods to be confiscated.

H.K. LAND DIVIDEND

The report of the H.K. Land Investment and Agency Company reveals a working profits of \$1,092,585, plus profits on sale of property amounting to \$1,192,001. Property is to be further written down by \$1,000,000, and a dividend of \$2 per share is to be paid. The shareholders' meeting has been arranged for April 21.

General Ritchie

In reply, General Ritchie said: "To-day I come as a representative of His Majesty's Army to express our thanks and admiration to you, the villagers of Sai Kung, for what you did for the Allied cause in the war. For your loyalty, your bravery and your courage.

A large banner of red heavy silk and bearing the British Crown was hoisted to the front of the lister's audience who clapped enthuastically as the General finished speaking.

On Tuesday next, 15 men and one woman who were chosen by the villagers will receive certificates of commendation from Sir Mark Young at Government House. The woman, 51-year-old Chan Ho Ting, who is a farmer living in the village, is known to have helped in the escape of many European prisoners of war during 1941 and 1942.

Yesterday afternoon General Ritchie shook hands with each of the villagers to receive awards and personally congratulated them on their good work. He was afterwards entertained with General Erskine and their accompanying officers to a meal served in a room of the temple before returning to Hong Kong late in the afternoon.

Invitations have been sent to certain of the elders of the New Territories who were located on the actual escape routes used by escaping Allied Prisoners of War, 1942-45. Considerations of space have made it impossible to extend invitations to elders of other communities which were not so directly concerned with the escapes.

The Yaumati Ferry Company, through their Secretary, Mr. Young, "sun-dart," have very kindly arranged to provide transport across the harbour for those elders who are to be honoured by His Excellency the Governor, and those of their friends who will be present by invitation to support them when certificates are presented at Government House on Tuesday.

HOW TO GAIN LANGUAGE-POWER

The tuition is planned on stimulating lines. The subjects covered include:

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY
HOW TO MAKE YOUR LETTERS INTERESTING
HOW TO CONVERSE FLUENTLY
HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC
HOW TO DEVELOP LITERARY TASTE
EVERYDAY ERRORS IN ENGLISH WORDS COMMONLY MISUSED WORDS FREQUENTLY MISUSED
NOUNED
HOW TO PUNCTUATE CORRECTLY

(a) You learn the things that you need to know.

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Chinese Optical Co.
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The next Criminal Sessions will open on Wednesday, April 23.

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"IF I HAD MY WAY . . .

... I would write the word 'Insurance' over the door of every
cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because
I am convinced that for sacrifices which are inconceivably small,
families can be secured against catastrophes which would otherwise
smash them forever!"

Churchill



Hong Kong Branch
217-220 Gloucester Bldg.,
Telephone 31211.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Poor Thing



By EDGAR MARTIN

TAINT TRUE

Moscow, Apr. 11.
Reports that negotiations for a revision of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance have broken down were categorically denied by the British delegation here today.

The negotiators will meet again during the next few days.—Reuters.

Assaulted Captain Of His Ship

The loss of a quantity of brass gauge wire, brought to Hong Kong especially from Australia, led to Li Mu-ki-chuen, boatswain of s/s "Stockington," being sentenced to two years' penal servitude by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

The sentence passed on Li was not for larceny of the wire but for assaulting the Captain of the ship with an iron bar at about 4 p.m. on April 8.

According to DSI Mayor, who

prosecuted, accused was questioned about the loss as he was the person who held the key to the storeroom and was responsible for the contents. As the answers he gave were unsatisfactory, Captain Frederic Paton told him that he would be taken off the ship's payroll the next day.

"I would now refer to our existing scale of charges. After due consideration, and—

(A) In view of the improvement in the detection of thefts of current above referred to,

(B) In anticipation of the successful completion of work on our No. 7 Turbine.

I take great pleasure in announcing the following reductions which will come into force from May 1 1947:—

Kowloon

Lighting: From 71.28 cents to 64 cents per unit.

Power: From 27.72 cents to 25 cents per unit.

Proportionate reductions will be allowed on the rates for lighting and power now ruling in the New Territories.

The price of rice which a month ago spiraled up to around \$100 per picul is now pegged to about \$41.—Our Own Correspondent.

Rice merchants are now

planning representations on

mass to Government, asking

for revival of the system

whereby a quota of 30% of im-

ports is allowed for export by

merchants.

The price of rice which a

month ago spiraled up to

around \$100 per picul is now

pegged to about \$41.—Our

Own Correspondent.

The Chairman then proposed

the adoption of the Report and

Accounts as presented; and on

the motion being seconded by

Mr. A. R. Brown, who expressed

the appreciation of share-

holders of the hard work and

careful thought put in by the

Board and the staff through a

difficult period; it was un-

animously carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. D.

Benham, seconded by Mr. R. A.

Dastur, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo

and Mr. A. Raymond were re-

elected to the Board.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mit-

chell & Co. were re-appointed

auditors on the motion of Mr.

Yeung Tso-kie, seconded by Mr.

A. R. Pollak.

Shareholders at the meeting

included Messrs. A. R. Brown,

R. A. Dastur, H. D. Benham,

A. R. Pollak, H. K. Kaufholz,

Jose Martini, Yeung Tso-kie,

J. A. de S. Alvaro, M. B.

Gutierrez, Lo Kin-fai and J. V.

Braga.

Three more British China com-

panies have been registered in

Hong Kong. They include two

British newspaper publishers—

the North China Daily News and

Horad Ltd., of Shanghai, and the

Central China Post, Ltd., of Han-

kow.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by

Public Auction will be held at the Offices of the Public Works

Department on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1947, at 8 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained at

the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands and Survey,

Lower Albert Road.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Location	Boundaries	Acre sq. ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 6301.	Just off Kwun Tong Road, Kwun Tong.	Alre-	14,890 (about)	\$8,450	\$2,975,000

Immediately after the fall of the shrimper, the purchaser shall according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer a sum of \$695,000.00 by cheque which shall be certificated by the Bank on which it is drawn. The Bank must be a member of the Exchange Banks' Association.

V. KENNIF,

Director of Public Works.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1947.

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WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
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TYPEWRITER for hire at reasonable rental per month. Standard Typewriter Co., 11, Des Voeux Road, C. Tel. 30591.

PREMISES WANTED

ENGLISH COUPLE and child require flat or unfurnished accommodation. Willing to pay \$300, no key money. Box No. 282, "China Mall."

FOR SALE

NEWLY arrived from America & Australia, Cutlery & Saucepans at special reduced prices. Set of 3 pieces pure Aluminum Saucepans \$10.00. Set of 24 Knives, Forks & Spoons \$50.00. Apply V. M. HAMMOND & CO., Union Bldg., 4th floor. Tel. 22277.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the twentieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Mezzanine Floor, Windsor House, on Tuesday, 16th April 1947 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1946, and for the periods 1st August 1941 to 31st December, 1941 and 1st October, 1946 to 31st July, 1946 and to re-elect Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the
Board of Directors.

J. D. THOMSON
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 31st March, 1947.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1947, at Noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1946, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th April, 1947, to the 28th April, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of
the Board of Directors,

C. E. TERRY,
Manager & Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th April, 1947.

VEHICULAR FERRY SERVICE

On and after the 19th April, 1947, the Vehicular Ferry Service will be operated as follows:

LEAVING HONGKONG

From 6.20 a.m. up to 9.40 p.m. Every 40 minutes.

LEAVING JORDAN ROAD

From 6.40 a.m. up to 10.00 p.m. Every 40 minutes.

THE HONGKONG & YAUMATI FERRY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1947.

Service Auction Rooms

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Telephone 81807.

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NEXT FLIGHT:

HONG KONG TO MANILA Thursday 10th April
HONG KONG TO BANGKOK Saturday 12th April
HONG KONG TO MANILA Sunday 13th April

NEW RATE TO MANILA HK\$380.00

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SOUTH EAST ASIA TRADING CO. (SIAM) LTD.

99, Connaught Road West. Tel. 24292.

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Top Floor, National City Bank of N.Y. Bldg. Tel. 27250.
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HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.

3rd Floor, French Bank Building. Telephone No. 28600

Kowloon Office:

Peninsula Hotel A reading Tel. FSK40.

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SOUTH-AMERICAN & FAR EAST AIRTRANSPORT A.S.C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4-ENGINED PLANES
FROM HONGKONG TO:-BANGKOK PARIS
CALCUTTA LONDON
CAIRO OSLO
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Expected departures from Hongkong:

22nd April
3rd May
9th May

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Tels: 34177-9CENTRAL AIR
TRANSPORT CORP.Shell House - Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong

Tels. 23278, 27811, 27855, 58948

SERVICE FOR PASSENGER & FREIGHT
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AMOY Tues., Thurs., & Sat.
CHUNGKING Sat.
KUNMING Tues., & Thurs.
LIUCHOW Tues., & Thurs.
SHANGHAI Tues., Thurs., & Sat.ALL VIA CANTON
NEW TARIFF FROM DATE

(FARE)	(FREIGHT)
AMOY HK\$180.	\$1.80 per kilo.
CANTON 35.	35 "
CHUNGKING 300.	3.00 "
KUNMING 400.	4.00 "
LIUCHOW 180.	1.80 "
SHANGHAI 350.	3.50 "

The story begins 40 years ago, when I was in my perambulator.

If This New Hong Kong Offers Only
A Measure of Self-Government It
Is Still Worth While, ButHONG KONG NEEDS
CITIZENSBy A FORMER
RESIDENT
OF HONG KONG

Hong Kong is to have a Municipal Council, but the idea does not seem to have aroused much enthusiasm amongst its inhabitants. For words like "Citizenship" and "Democracy" mean little to a community which has never experienced either.

In my own little town, in England, they enter so deeply into the daily life of every citizen that he too, hardly realises their significance unless, like myself, he has experienced life in a Colony such as Hong Kong, where a citizen can spend a lifetime without realising what either word means.

For, in my town, a great public service has grown up, guided by the will of its citizens, from just the same small first experiment in local government as is proposed in Hong Kong. Today, its administrative officials are the servants of the elected representatives of the people, whereas, in Hong Kong, officials, appointed by a Government thousands of miles away, have built up a public service to their own pattern. It may be a good pattern, and, in my own experience, I know of few Hong Kong officials who have carried out their duties in any spirit but one of service and integrity, but it is a pattern designed by a hand as remote from the real lives and aspirations of the citizens of Hong Kong as the British Houses of Parliament from the Hong Kong waterfront.

"My" Town

As I write, I am sitting at the window of my office, overlooking the wide main street of the British town where I was born. Here, generations of Councillors have planned and argued deep into the night to build up a town that they believed would best serve "my" citizens. They were "my" councillors, because I, and my fathers before me, helped to elect them, and made our opinions known when we disagreed with their decisions. They built up "my" town, and, underneath the industrial grime, I can see, all around me, the fruits of their work.

That red building, on the left-hand side, is the Public Library, from which any citizen can borrow books free, or in which he can spend an hour or two reading magazines or newspapers. Those trees, in the distance, mark the entrance to the Public Park, developed by the Council from swampy riverside meadows thirty years ago. The land was, drained, a boating pond and paddling pool were made for the children, and tennis courts and bowling greens laid out where any citizen could play for a few pence an hour. Children from the network of narrow streets at the back of the High Street may play there on the grass, safe from the traffic, and old people can sit and listen to the band on summer evenings.

Pride Of Town

Opposite the Park, on the right, I can just see the outline of a low modern building which is the pride of the town. This is our modern swimming bath, built just before the war, to the design of a famous architect.

If I took an afternoon off to wander round the outskirts of the town, I would find provision for the old and the sick and the defective. There is a Workhouse where old people with no one to care for them may live free, an Open Air School for delicate children, schools for the deaf and blind, besides two General Hospitals, a Maternity Hospital, where mothers can have attention while they have their babies, a Children's Hospital, and an Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases.

But, although our Councillors receive no payment for their work for the town, they are not "Godmothers." All these public services cost money, and they cannot produce the money by waving a "wind." Although many services, such as Education, which is free, and Health, receive grants from the central Government, large sums must be raised locally to carry on the affairs of the town. Throughout Britain, this money is raised by a tax on property called "rates." This is a rough and ready way of ensuring that each citizen contributes according to his means.

Symbols Of Conquest

As I look down on the big grey buses gliding along our High Street, below my window, I realise that my affection for them would be very difficult for a stranger to understand. They are, so to speak, symbols of conquest in a battle which has raged over 40 years—the battle between those citizens who believed that transport is best left to private enterprise, and those who believe that it should be run by the town, with an eye to service rather than profit.

The story begins 40 years ago, when I was in my perambulator.

willing to make a determined effort to make a success of their first step to democratic government, in ten or twenty years any citizen may look from his window and feel as I do about my own town.

For democratic Local Government in England started in a small way just as the Hong Kong Councils did. Up to 100 years ago, my town was governed by a small group of people nominated by the Government, who collected the rate money and thought that government began and ended with administering justice in the courts and supplying a few water-tanks to protect property.

It was only in 1835 that a law was passed enacting that Town Councillors should be elected for three years and then come back to re-election, so that the flood-gates were opened and this will of citizens to build up a great public service found an outlet. To begin with, only the folk in the bigger houses and the owners of business had a vote, and towns had to ask permission from Parliament to develop new undertakings. But, now, not only every citizen who occupies property, but his wife, too, has a vote, and towns are empowered to carry on a multitude of services without special acts of Parliament.

Service

We never made any money out of our trams, but we had a better service than our neighbour. When our trams began to bump over lines that needed relaying, we got our Councillors to do something about relaying the track. Our neighbours had to put up with the bumps for years before anything was done about it. We ran a line out into the country so that citizens could get out to the hills for a week-end stroll. It didn't pay the company to run trams outside the crowded area in our neighbouring town.

There were no transport complications about putting our new free secondary school out in a country, for we can run special trams and buses with cheap fares to take the children to and from school. When we demolished our worst slums, we could re-house their occupants in a new Municipal Estate on the outskirts of the town, without imposing a heavy bill for fares to work on the families re-housed, for we could run special workmen's conveyance at cheap fares.

This is only one of the battle fronts of which the individual pattern of life in our town has been won. These battles are an essential part of what we understand as democratic government, and they are not to be taken too seriously. Councillors who quarrelled over a transport enterprise in the Council Chamber went out together to advise the first Municipal Bus. All would unite in presenting our new bus service to that of our neighbouring town.

Pattern Of Living

In describing the impressions and recollections which come to my mind as I look out of my office window, I have tried to get at the root of this feeling of democratic citizenship. Call it, if you like, a feeling of achievement in establishing a pattern of living in a community based on the will of the majority of the people who compose it.

And I have no doubt that, if the citizens of Hong Kong are

completely effective.

Summarising, the strongly held view of Mr. Acheson said that it told the Yugoslav Government that this property has been removed without the consent of Italian owners, without compensation and without legal procedures.—Reuters.

CARNIVAL



"Well, maybe married life is like a drama, but why do I get all the bit parts and my wife all the leads?"

By Dick Turner

U.S. Protest To
Yugoslavia

Washington, Apr. 11.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, announced at his press conference today that the United States had sent a note to Yugoslavia protesting against the removal by the Yugoslav authorities of Italian property from areas in Trieste under Yugoslav control, which are to come within the free territory of Trieste as soon as the Italian peace treaty becomes effective.

Summarising, the strongly held view of Mr. Acheson said that it told the Yugoslav Government that this property has been removed without the consent of Italian owners, without compensation and without legal procedures.—Reuters.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

TREAT AVERAGE
AS PAR

After the opening suit bid has been passed by the next two players, how much do you need to reopen the bidding with a bid or double? Some players will jokingly say "thirteen cards," because third hand's pass has shown that your partner has some strength. But they don't quite mean that. With an average situation, it is well to have about an average hand in that spot if you can. Treating that as par, you can vary it according to whether your length is mainly in majors or minors, whether you have good intermediates or great suit lengths, and whether a fit or misfit seems likely.

In brief, it proved better for East to pass than to take positive action. Why? Notice, first, that many spades in East's hand and few clubs made it quite likely that the pair would have a misfit, just as it did. Second, note how far below an average hand East was, when one each of the four top-sized honours would make an average hand. Furthermore, East did not have compensating long suits, or solid intermediates to help him. In addition, his spades indicated trouble for South. From every standpoint, a pass was the best competitive move available to him.

S. 3 H. 10 9 8 D. K. 10 9 8 C. 10 9 8 4 3
S. Q 8 7 H. 4 2 C. A 8 7
S. W. E. D. Q. 5 3 C. K. 5
S. A. K. 9 6 H. K. Q. 7 5 D. C. 2
S. J. 10 5 4 H. A. J. 6 3 C. K. 4
S. J. 10 8 H. 9 7 6 D. Q. 8 7 0
S. K. 3 H. 9 6 5 4
S. 5 4 W. E. D. C. 7 0
S. A. K. 10 9 8 3 H. A. 3
S. J. 4 2 D. K. 10 9 8 C. 7 0
S. Q. 10 9 8 N. S. 5 4 2
S. 5 4 W. E. D. Q. 8 7 0
S. C. 7 0(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)
West Pass
North Pass
East Pass
South Pass

Let's forget the tables where West overcalled South's opening bid, the offering as it continued getting into one contract after another which was beaten, and then passed as shown above.

At the two tables East passed the bid, and North struggled to make his contract.

S. Q. 10 9 8 N. S. 5 4 2
H. K. J. 2 D. C. 8
S. 5 4 W. E. D. C. 7 0
(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)
If East leads the diamond, a double, and North passed, the diamond should be favoured.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A. 8 7
H. A. 3
D. A. 8
C. A. K. Q. 10 9 8 3
S. K. 3 H. 9 6 5 4
S. 5 4 W. E. D. C. 7 0
S. C. 7 0S. Q. 10 9 8 N. S. 5 4 2
H. K. J. 2 D. C. 8
S. 5 4 W. E. D. C. 7 0
(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)
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(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)
If East leads the diamond, a double, and North passed, the diamond should be favoured.S. Q. 10 9 8 N. S. 5 4 2
H. K. J. 2 D. C. 8
S. 5 4 W. E. D. C. 7 0
(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)
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"Destiny To Save
The World"British
Goodwill
Air "Tour"London, Apr. 11.
A Viking aircraft will fly from Britain next Sunday by way of Egypt, India and Malaya for a goodwill sales tour of Australia and New Zealand.

A Vickers Armstrong representative told Reuters: "The purpose of our tour is to show the Australian and New Zealand people that Britain has one outstanding postwar aircraft—the Viking—and to show them what it will do.

"The Viking is particularly suited to a large number of jobs, peculiar to Australia and New Zealand and we intend to demonstrate what its capabilities are."

The spokesman said that the American Dakota aircraft had done wonderful service in the Pacific during the war but it was now 13 years old.

"The Viking is its ideal successor. It is 40 miles per hour faster, has a higher pay-load and a longer range," he added.

"We intend to call in at India to pay courtesy calls on our present customers and on our return journey, we shall

stop at Bombay to see how the Indian Air Line are finding our Vikings working in practice," the spokesman said.

The party expect to return to Britain about the middle of June.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S WARNING TO
GREAT POWERSCharlottesville, Va., Apr. 12.
The great powers must not antagonise the Arab states, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Mahmoud Hassan, declared in a speech here tonight. "We are determined not to tolerate any interference in our internal affairs," he said. "I must warn those who are trying to sow seeds of discord among members of the Arab League to keep their hands off lest they get burned."

Addressing the School of Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, the Ambassador said that the United Nations were being handicapped by the activities of the larger powers and urged the elimination of the veto power in the Security Council.

"The Security Council should definitely be regarded by reason of its functions more as a judicial body than a political one," he said.

On the question of the Sudan, the Ambassador said that "we find cause to resent the political propaganda that we as Egyptians are trying to make them subservient people." Egypt would welcome a referendum provided the Sudanese are able freely to express their wishes. This, he maintained, could only be accomplished if the British troops evacuate that territory and British officials release their hold on the country's administration.

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The Ambassador stated that the answer to the question of how the Near East can contribute to world peace will result from the actions of the larger nations.

"Let these larger nations treat the nations of the Middle East and the Near East with sincerity of equality rather than with patronage and the attitude of the overlord, and I am sure they would find reciprocal friendliness developing overnight," he said. "But when one of these powers has the effrontery to speak of taking us as partners in what is exclusively our own domain then we will know how to meet this challenge."

Stating that the Arab League was steadily growing stronger and warning against attempts to stir up discord among its members, the Ambassador said: "Our group constitutes the pivot of security in the Near East. The big powers have everything to gain through our friendship and everything to lose if they choose to antagonise us."

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London, Apr. 12.
Henry A. Wallace declared today that Britain could save the world from war by refusing to take sides between the United States and Russia.

"If you show the way, all progressive peoples can speak out before it is too late for the principles of a strong United Nations and world progress," the former United States Vice-President told a meeting sponsored by the weekly "New Statesman and Nation."

The "New Statesman and Nation" is a leftist periodical which has been the voice of the Labour Party rebels against British foreign policy.

Renewing his criticism of President Truman's doctrine in the Middle East, Wallace said: "I do not believe that there will be a war this month or next month but I do believe that a continuation of the present policy will set during the next few months a rigid framework which will maintain a state of 'perpetual mutual warfare' which will, after a time, produce a depression in the United States and, eventually, a worldwide war."

Forced To War

"I believe this is also true of the Russians."

"In the short term, a hard policy against Russia may be highly successful. In the long term I don't see how it can help peace."

"At first, by policing Russia's every border, we may force her to contract her influence. But within her borders she may prepare

to do what she wants to do."

Wallace gave this prescription for peace:

A 10-year \$50,000,000,000 world reconstruction program

through the United Nations, plus world control of atomic energy and weapons of destruction.

Internationalization of strategic areas, including the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal and a movement toward national disarmament and creation of a world security system. — Associated Press.

No Guarantee

London, Apr. 11.
Henry A. Wallace said flatly today that he could not "guarantee" he would support the Democratic Party in the 1948 presidential elections.

Commenting on President Truman's statement that he was confident that Wallace would support the party in 1948, Wallace said, "I shall be campaigning in 1948 with all my power—but I will be campaigning for the ideals of one free world and men who best express those ideals."

"I hope, but I cannot guarantee, that they will be on the Democratic ticket." — United Press.

Turning to economics, he called for greater freedom in trade and commerce.

"We need in Egypt freedom from the shackles of dollar scarcity through outside control which forces us to channel all our trade to one country or group of countries," he said. — Reuter.

Matchbox
Camera Used
By Our SpiesRochester, N.Y., Apr. 12.
Cameras small enough to fit into a man's hand and resembling a box of safety matches enabled Allied agents to snap photographs behind enemy lines during World War 2.

Eastman Kodak Company revealed that 1,000 cameras and "vestpocket" darkrooms were produced for the Office of Strategic Services and underground forces in enemy-held territory.

The cameras, known as "matchbox" cameras, produced half-inch square pictures which could be enlarged many times. The miniature "darkroom" with chemicals in pill form enabled the agents to develop film in a small glass with a single trigger of solution.

The cameras made 30 exposures on a film two feet long. — Associated Press.

LIBERALISM IN
OXFORDOxford, Apr. 11.
Constitution of a World Liberal Union, "raising present-day liberalism from a national to an international plane," was approved at a private meeting of delegates from 10 countries held tonight at Wadham College.

The objective of the Union is to win general acceptance of liberalism throughout the world and to "foster a free society based on freedom and personal responsibility." — Reuter.

Dollar Shackles

"Are the big powers ready and willing to give up their own privileges in the Middle East? Are they willing to speak frankly and honestly with us along the new lines of political equality within the framework of the United Nations?" — Reuter.

The objective of the Union is to win general acceptance of liberalism throughout the world and to "foster a free society based on freedom and personal responsibility." — Reuter.

Dutchman Fined

Peking, Apr. 12.

A man Sept. 10, 1946, was fined

Senator's
Attack On
WallaceWashington, Apr. 12.
Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, called today for resistance to Communism "on every front in the world" as the Senate headed toward a vote on the US\$400,000,000 Greece and Turkey aid.

The activities of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace abroad also entered the debate.

Eastland declared that Wallace has tried "to induce the friends and allies of this country to desert her."

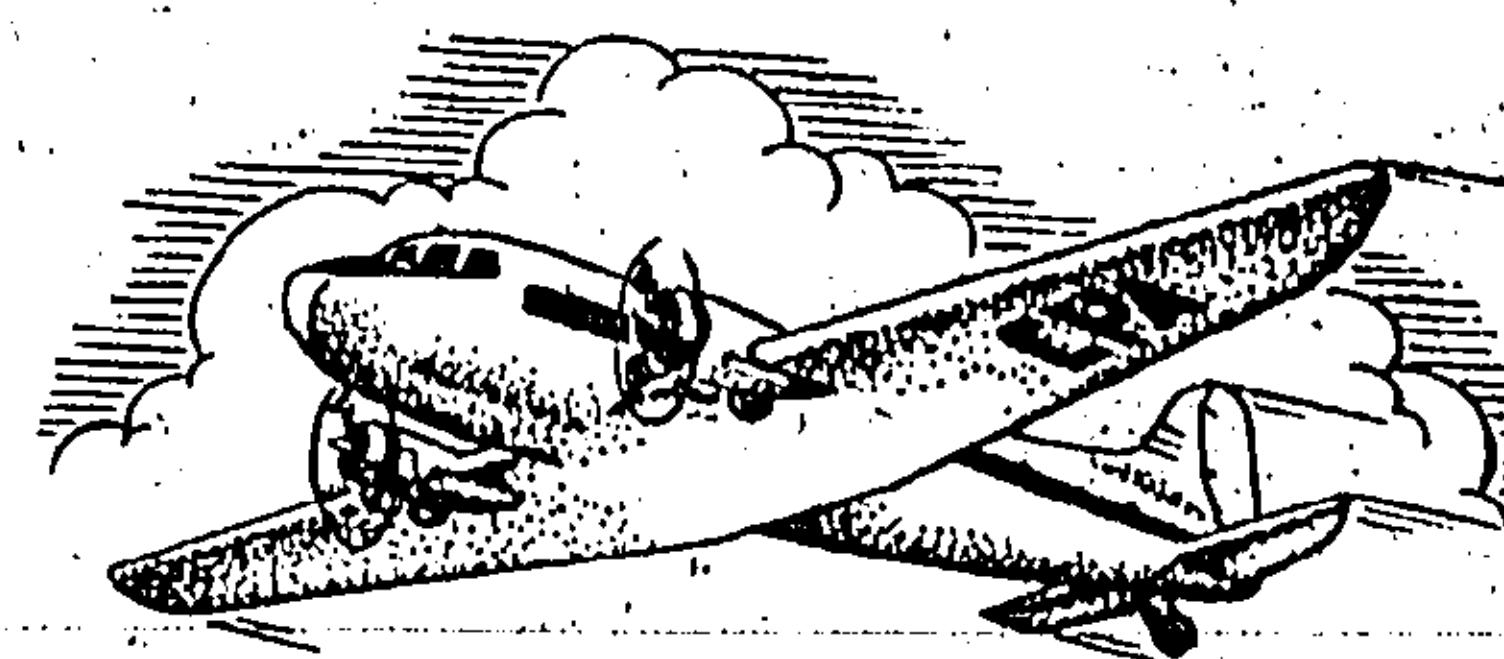
Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, defended Wallace.

The test vote was passed by a motion of Senator Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, to strip aid to Turkey from the bill, leaving only aid to Greece.

Johnson called Turkey "a Fascist military dictatorship" and said the proposed American assistance to that country implies a "military alliance."

This was the first amendment by an opponent of the bill to reach the voting stage.

Several amendments by Senator Arthur Vandenberg were quickly adopted on voice votes Thursday. — Associated Press.



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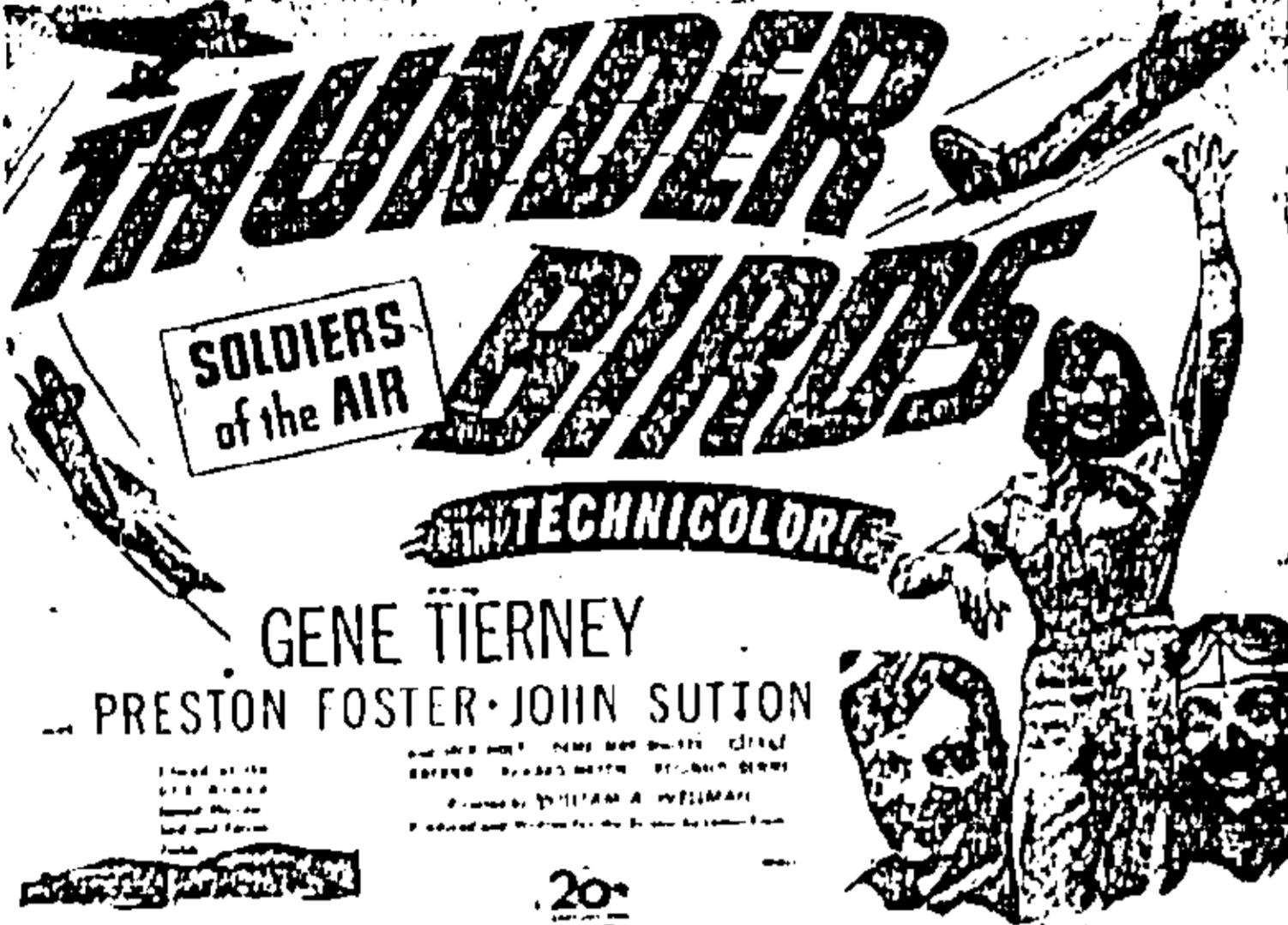
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CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH

By SCRUTATOR

The King and Queen are now nearing the end of their tour of South Africa, their first Dominion visit since the war. The visit is an occasion of considerable importance. The Commonwealth, which comprises the Dominions with ourselves, has now lasted for about a generation with no formal tie between its members save loyalty to a common Crown. Five separate Parliamentary Governments, functioning in London, Ottawa, Canberra, Cape Town and Wellington respectively, are each in from "advisers" to King George VI; who, though in fact he usually resides in Great Britain, belongs not to her alone, but to all of them. And in each of the Dominions he is represented by a Governor-General, who acts as the King's day-by-day deputy, wielding no more powers than, if present, the King would wield.

It may be said that the King's position in the Dominions is now only a constitutional fiction. It would be truer to say that it is only symbolic. But what does it symbolise? Both an origin and a goal, both traditions and purposes. It is a reminder that the Dominions and their flourishing institutions are offshoots from the tree of British constitutional freedom. It is a reminder, no less, that we and they have common ideas as to liberty, justice, progress and the essentials of good Government, which we are concerned in common to defend and advance.

Because these things are so real and important, the institution which symbolises them has high value. The great majority of thinking people both here and in the Dominions realise it, and the King is as anxious as his father was to give effect to their wishes. But it could not be done, if he were never to leave this island. That he may continue to be King of the overseas Dominions as well as King of Great Britain, the Dominions must see and hear him in person. There lies the significance of the present Imperial voyage; or which the King is very wisely taking with him, not only the Queen, but his two daughters, one of whom is destined, as things are, to succeed to his throne and its functions.

The Crown Above Politics

It is an essential part of constitutional monarchy, as we now understand it, that the King should be above politics and policies. His function is to attune men's minds to ideals of unity and cooperation, but never to take sides for or against particular ways of promoting or securing them. Therefore he should be left on an occasion like the present to play his own part for its own sake, and never be treated as a peg on which to hang schemes for Commonwealth consolidation.

In South Africa General Smuts has given a promise that Parliament shall not be dissolved within a year of the King's visit, thereby disowning in advance any desire to make party capital out of it. It is an example which Prime Ministers in other Dominions might follow when occasion warrants. In the same way it is important that any proposals made since the war was over for more effective inter-Commonwealth cooperation should be seen solely as subjects for discussion by the Governments concerned, and not hitched on to the King's visit in any way.

That does not mean that unity which the King symbolises as between us and the Dominions is empty of practical content. Two great wars have shown the reverse. In both, the four Dominions shared our battle from start to finish; and very notably in the second war they stood beside us through the lonely ordeal, when for a while we had no other ally. They well knew, of course, that, if they had needed it, we should have done the same for them; that as members of the Commonwealth they had a peculiar relation to us, quite distinct from friendly comparable nations like Argentina or Chile, or even the English-speaking United States; and that the difference was a two-way one, implying help from us for them as well as help from them for

us. Yet, there to come in. On the contrary, by agreement they were at liberty to stay out.

Dominions Are Nations

Whatever be the future of this tie between us and them—whether it is destined to become stronger or weaker or to last on more or less as it is—it is at present a unique fact. It does not prevent each of the Dominions from having a lively and growing awareness of its nationhood. On the contrary, their national instincts are so predominant that it seems a prime requisite for the ties of the Commonwealth not to conflict with them.

That is what in the past has precluded Federation. For the units in any Federation must be not nations, but provinces. However much the nomenclature employed in the United States may have disguised the fact, the citizens of Massachusetts and Texas are content to belong to the same State; their differences are essentially provincial. The citizens of Australia and Canada are quite otherwise situated. Each is building a nation, a distinct nation. Whether this will always be so one cannot say; but certainly it has been the position hitherto.

During the first war the intimate military co-operation between the Dominions and Great Britain, and the resolution with which the Dominions shared our trials and losses, caused some to expect a tightening of the ties, once the war was over. But the tendency, when the time came, was just the opposite. The pride which each of the Dominions justifiably felt in the exploits of its troops had quickened its sense of separate nationhood, and weakened, if anything, the appeal of the Commonwealth. For ten years there was even a trend among the Dominions to substitute Geneva for London; which was only abandoned in the thirties, as the impotence of Geneva became apparent. The beginnings of a similar division towards U.N.O. might be noticed last year.

Some Further Possibilities

Here we touch a weak point in Commonwealth working. Though the Dominions have twice fought beside us in great wars, and on several earlier occasions in smaller ones, they do not correspondingly co-operate in diplomacy during peace. There is often mutual support, but it is haphazard, and already, since the late war divergencies have caused some embarrassments. Meantime, though "consultation" takes place between the British Government and the several Dominions, there is rather too little mutual contact among the Dominions themselves; and the Imperial Conferences, which from time to time afforded a useful opportunity for surveying Dominion policy as a whole, are no longer held.

In the circumstances it is worth considering whether the old presumption that all the Dominions should have exactly the same relation to Great Britain should be continued. If it is, the Dominions will remain like a fleet, whose speed cannot exceed that of the slowest ship. The slowest ship in this case is Canada, where the French Canadian voters (now largely separatist) and increasing in power through their high birth-rate) have effectively prevented Mr. Mackenzie King (and might probably prevent any other Canadian Premier) from taking any new step towards closer co-operation.

There is no reason why that Canadian situation should govern the action of other Dominions, which, lacking Canada's peculiar geographical security, are more than the sum of the dangers of the post-war world. Again, there may arise questions as to who—outside the four countries that we have been discussing—the Dominions are. It was probably a mistake ever to class Ere as one; her relation to us was inevitably peculiar. But there are cases like Newfoundland, which was formerly a Dominion and should again become one, and Southern Rhodesia, which is already a Dominion in all but name. In addition, there are possibilities that some of the countries to which we are giving independence (e.g., Burma) might care to join on this footing.

About Motherhood . . . By SYLVIA DUNCAN

We Must Look After Our Mothers

I'm not over-fond of statistics. I suppose they are necessary in order to sell the idea of progress to the public—in the same way that a baker sells them his utility cake by coating it with sugar icing.

But the part that has to be digested lies invisible, underneath, and beneath the figures which tell us that more babies than ever are being born, and that maternal mortality is lower than ever, lie some pretty vaporous facts relating to the hardship and suffering of those mothers.

In the first place there is the totally inadequate hospital accommodation.

What has happened to the wartime hospitals which housed many thousands of wounded soldiers? Surely they could have been adapted, if only temporarily, as maternity homes.

I know of a mother who, though sharing one bedroom with her two children and husband, was told that she could not be considered for hospital accommodation—unless she had to be moved at the last minute "as an emergency."

Heavy Burden Of Homework

I would like to see provision made in maternity hospitals for the accommodation of older children whose care is a constant worry to mothers who cannot be sure of getting help during the period of their confinement. The home-help system works well, but is still hampered by shortage of staff.

Mothers are having to "get back into the swim" too quickly after their confinements. It is, perhaps, in order for a mother to leave hospital after ten days provided there is help waiting at home—but not when she must immediately find her health taxed unbearably by the tasks of shopping and house-work, besides the care of the new baby.

Even the fortnight, which most home-helps are permitted to stay, is barely sufficient for a mother to regain her strength, especially if she has

older children to care for. It might have been sufficient a few years ago, but not now that we are hampered by poor quality food.

I have been sharing my house recently with an expectant mother who found it almost impossible to satisfy her appetite. She wanted more fruit, milk and particularly more meat.

Admittedly extra rations are allowed, but even they scarcely seem adequate in comparison with a prewar diet. Many mothers nowadays seem to find an effort to push their prams.

The Tragedy Of Shared Homes

All their energy has been passed on to their children. There is no means of replacing it, and they are drawing irreversibly on strength which should be held in reserve to tide them over middle age.

Then, of course, there is the over-riding housing problem. It is a real tragedy for mothers with young children to have to share their homes.

A little while ago I saw a pale young mother standing outside a shop with a "twin" pram. She was holding a toddler by the hand. I peeped inside the pram—there were three babies!

"Are you pleased to have triplets?" I asked the mother. "I should be," she replied, "if

I had more than one room to live in with my husband and four children."

And then there is the actual care of a mother during her confinement. I have the greatest admiration for midwives, who drive, cycle and walk at all hours and in all weathers, with the patient their first consideration. But when one takes into account the physical and mental strain of their calling they are probably one of the most overworked sections of the community.

Because of this they are sometimes forced to leave a mother during some period of her confinement. Obviously this happens only if everything is going well, but, even so, for a mother's comfort and peace of mind a nurse should be on hand all the time.

I know all the arguments against anaesthesia—but I can think of none against more and more research into a suitable method for this purpose. America, I believe, is experimenting with novocaine. There is even less argument admissible against a wider use of the anaesthetics already available.

I should like to see all midwives equipped with a little car in which the gas and air apparatus could be easily transported. Few mothers would not be grateful for this benefit, if it were on hand.

Will national maternity clinics improve things? I doubt it, for I believe that an imper-

sonal relationship, such as is bound to exist between the patient and her various clinical advisers, breeds disinterest in any particular case.

One clinic mother told me that she felt her care was more important than her personal. And the clinics won't always be infallible—what happens then?

I'm thinking now of one girl who lost her first child. She was told by two doctors that there seemed to be no reason why that tragedy should be repeated. Determined to take no chances, however, she went to a well-reputed maternity clinic. They had nothing to add to the doctor's verdict.

It and upset she managed to get the name of a clever gynaecologist who did discover the reason which had baffled the others. He performed a very small operation in his surgery. Within a year she had a beautiful baby. Supposed under the new scheme, she had reached a brick wall with the clinic.

What An Inquiry Might Tell Us

I don't think it is going too far to say that if a public inquiry were held into all maternity conditions in this country it would reveal facts equally as shocking as those unearthed by the commissions which investigated the cases of homeless children and the aged.

If our families are to average four or five children instead of the present one and a half, which is gradually making us a nation of old people, we shall have to take far greater care of our mothers now.

Because, while the majority of mothers face their first child with happy, willing confidence, the difficulties and distress they encounter too often lead them to say, "No, never again."



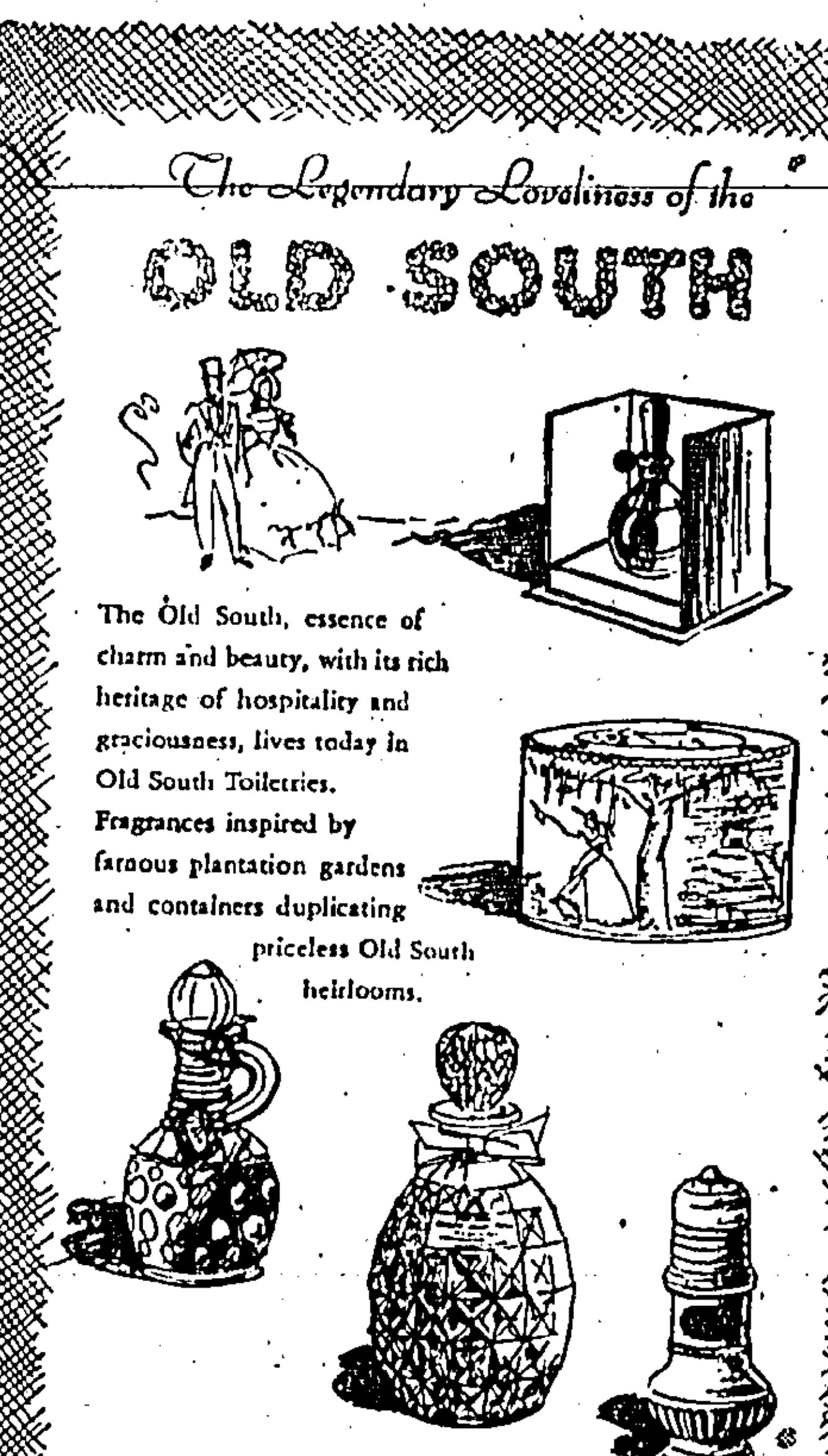
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A QUIZ ON FOODS

This week we have prepared a knowledge. Allow yourself five points for each of the following 33 questions you answer correctly. If your score totals over 150 you definitely rank in the "Bright class"; over 100 points is "Good", while under 80 is middling to poor.

1. What is piccalilli?
2. Is there any physiological reason for thinking tea with lemon is better for one than the other?

3. Thirteen minerals are indispensable in an adequate diet. Name six of them.

4. Which cereal is most used in the world, rice or wheat?

5. What proportion of the world's total coffee consumption is used by the people of the United States?

6. How did the wafers called Nabisco get their name?

7. Broccoli and cauliflower are forms of what common vegetable?

8. Where is the world's largest food centre?

9. What vitamin is available to the human body through sun bathing?

10. Which is the most complete food from the nutritional standpoint, (a) the leafy vegetable (b) the root vegetable (c) the legume?

11. What serious nutritional losses occur in the process of refining wheat into white flour?

12. Why are graham and whole wheat flour more difficult to market than white flour?

13. Which takes the least time to digest (a) beef (b) pork (c) bread?

14. What is a simple name for incense?

15. Do thunderstorms sour milk?

16. Is apple butter made with butter?

17. Is an egg fresh when it sinks and lies on its side in a vessel of cold water?

18. How many cups of butter are there in a pound?

19. What is golden buck?

20. What three vitamins most directly influence tooth structure?

21. What two minerals obtained in food have great influence on tooth structure?

22. Is rice or wheat the main article of food in North China?

23. What is bran?

24. Which is better from the nutritional standpoint (a) a beef-steak (b) kidneys?

25. It is an accepted fact that many drugs are habit forming. Can the same be said of any food?

26. Where are ants and caterpillars a common article of human diet?

27. Which is the most universally eaten meat in China?

28. What is the difference between whole wheat flour and graham flour?

29. What nutritional advantage has graham flour over whole wheat flour?

30. What is "Certified" milk?

31. What vegetable is called in the largest volume in the United States?

32. Is tea an herb?

33. What is a leguminous plant?

34. How did the cantaloupe get its name?

35. Is a hard-shelled crab over a soft-shelled crab?

36. What vegetable is sometimes called gumbo?

37. What is the chief source of iodine?

38. What is smoked haddock called?

39. What is the name of the *Answers* (in Page Nine).

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Columbia, on Columbia, on ports, late April.
or about 15th April.

"HOPERIDGE" New York, S. Francisco U.S. Atlantic ports,
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Ship due from Belling for
M/T "THORBECKE" Shanghai Singapore/Cambodia/
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May 12th

M/T "BREDERO" Europe Singapore/Cambodia/
Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/
Hamburg/Copenhagen/Gothenborg/Oslo.
second half May.

M/T "LORENTZ" Europe Manila/Singapore/
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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	ARRIVED
"SAMSOARING"	U.K.	End April
"STRATHNAVER"	U.K.	27th April
"TREVELYAN"	U.K.	May
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	May

SHIP	FROM	ARRIVED
"NELLORI"	Australia & Manila	End April

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"NELLORI"	Australia	End May

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Eastern & Australian S. S. Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	ARRIVED
"NELLORE"	Australia & Manila	End April

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"NELLORE"	Australia	End May

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B.B.C.'S RUSSIAN FANS WANT ENGLISH JAZZ
Two Million Reds Prefer Music

London, Apr. 11.

A year of broadcasting to Russia has taught the BBC that the average Muscovite shortwave fan is more interested in learning English and hearing jazz than he is in politics or culture. During recent months, a small but encouraging flow of letters from the Soviet Union has enabled British broadcasters to assess the popularity of various features of the daily transmission to Russia.

No. 4 on the hit parade is "English By Radio," a bi-weekly feature which has avid listeners in Siberia, the Urals and the Caucasus.

After that, Soviet listeners—BBC estimates there are between one and two million of them—favour technical talks and jazz.

A cross-section of Russian letters made available by the BBC show little or no reaction to the lengthy and carefully-prepared newscasts and round-ups of British editorial opinion.

Jazz Wanted

BBC officials insist their news commentaries are completely objective, but sample scripts provided the United Press seemed to lean heavily on the left-wing of the British press and practically ignored extreme or anti-Russian com-

The Soviet Government's campaign against non-ideological music in the USSR may be responsible for wristfuls of pleas from Russian hearers. One letter from the Caucasus said: "On behalf of the listeners of the Soviet Union could you please give us some new jazz music."

Another from a group of listeners in Moscow asked: "Would it be possible to broadcast during the transmissions for Russia every day a few minutes jazz?"

The technical talks cover a wide variety of engineering

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

Moscow, Apr. 11.

Russians are listening to the American State Department's "Voice of America" radio broadcasts, beamed to the Soviet Union since February, a leading Soviet journalist disclosed today in a sharp attack on the broadcasts as "copying the propaganda tactics of the Hitlerites."

The writer of the broadcasts—and of American newspapermen—Ilya Ehrenburg, who toured the United States last summer, wrote in the periodical Culture and Life:

"When the Voice of America talks, not about the American Communists but about Moscow, we are unable to limit ourselves to an ironic smile."

Goering and Goebbels committed suicide, Rosenberg and Ribbentrop were hanged. Thus these gentlemen were deprived of the opportunity of demanding their author royalties from the New York radio broadcasters."

America, he continued, had "strange ideas" about developing friendly relations between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

United States journalists, he declared, "are occupied with scandals, writing up the intimate lives of Senators and actors, blackmail and cheap sensations."

Beasts Of Prey

The competition among United States newspapermen was, he said, the competition of "small beasts of prey," and added that the moral level was so low that "in comparison the reporter of the Paris boulevard sheet is an academician."

The Voice of America told Russia, Ehrenburg said, that in the United States programmes were paid for by "commercial chewing gum or anti-perspiration advertisements."

Asserting that the Americans "try to soften their attacks with pastoral digressions revealing both bad taste and somewhat barbaric manners,"

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ALGERIA

Algiers, Apr. 11.

Light armoured cars, half-tracks and ammunition for French troops in Algeria were landed here last night from a Greek freighter.

It was reported that all was completely quiet throughout Algeria after the recent incidents in the Kabyle region, between Algiers and Constantine.—

Reuter.

Two Million Reds Prefer Music

London, Apr. 11.

Subjects and medicines are particularly popular with Russian students. One Soviet parent heard a discussion on new British treatments for schizophrenia and wrote asking details "because my son is suffering from this disease and I would like to know about it."

Cultural Ties

The broadcasts to Russia appear to stress cultural ties between the two nations. A series was done on the "influence of the Russian novel on English literature."

Another feature is a "diary" by an Englishman who once lived in Russia. From the scripts provided, this feature appears to be a palpable attempt to stress similarities in Russian and British ways of life.

In one recent "diary" the author assured the Soviets that "our drama is becoming more sincere and purposeful" and is "giving us with increasing frequency something better than the commercialized sensational tinsel-and-gleitter spectacles of some of our theatres."

In similar vein, a recent commentary on London fashion shaws took particular pains to point out that "of course fashion can have no dictator. A designer only tries to presuppose the public requirement. Only women themselves can really decide what is and what is not to be worn."

"Another broadcaster took this make-friends-with-the-Russian-point-of-view technique into his review of a Russian translation of the poems of Chaucer, the early English poet.

In the Russian translation I recognised our own Chaucer," he said.—United Press.

Another from a group of listeners in Moscow asked: "Would it be possible to broadcast during the transmissions for Russia every day a few minutes jazz?"

The technical talks cover a wide variety of engineering

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA'

Moscow, Apr. 11.

Five important Indian cities—Calcutta, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra and Peshawar—are under curfew tonight, with troops and police patrolling the streets as the result of renewed communal disturbances.

In Calcutta, also an outbreak of cholera has occurred. The victims, according to unofficial reports, come from the riot danger zones, where no street cleaning or collection of refuse has been done for two weeks.

Nearly 300 cases of cholera have been admitted to hospital since the beginning of the month and 42 new cases were reported in the past 24 hours.

Three people were killed and seven injured in clashes between Hindus and Moslems yesterday and 60 people arrested.

Ehrenburg quoted these alleged examples:

"On March 9 the Voice of America recommended style-conscious women to pour a bottle of beer into their hair to preserve the hairdo."

"On March 26 the Voice of America announced an interesting new gadget for young girls in metal letters attached to the fingertips which can be used for secret talks."—Reuter.

Buchenwald Horrors: Nazi Harpy On Trial

Dachau, Apr. 11.

The chief American prosecutor, Mr. William Denison today demanded the death penalty for 31

Buchenwald concentration camp defendants, whose trial opened this morning.

Mr. Denison charged them with "killing, starving and beating" thousands of prisoners, including Allied war prisoners, slave workers and the intelligentsia of Europe who stood against the Nazis.

Koch acknowledged her age as 40 years. She has wavy red hair and is plump. Official records describe how she allegedly teased, seduced, and then killed Buchenwald inmates. According to the documents, her tricks included displaying herself to masses of men, then ordering to be beaten by any man who gazed on her bosom.

An eight-man military court is hearing the case.

Shielding his eyes from the klieg lights, 64-year-old Edwin Katzenbogen told the court he was born in Prague, but formerly was an American citizen, adding that in 1938, he wed the daughter of a Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice.—United Press.

Woman Sadist

The 30 men and one woman, on trial pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and "personal sadism."

The trial of guards and officials of the horror camp opened two years, to the day, after its liberation by American troops.

Fifty-one thousand inmates died under Nazi torture in Buchenwald.

The woman defendant, Ise Kock, wife of the camp commandant, whose peculiar sadism included having lampshades made for her by the tattooed skins of her victims, buried her head in a newspaper as the charge was read.

In prison two years, she has been found three months pregnant—father unknown.—Reuter.

Reuter.

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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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"TSINAN" Swatow 2 p.m. 13th Apr.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai 4 p.m. 15th Apr.
"NINGHAI" Amoy & Shanghai D.L. 17th Apr.
"KWEIYANG" Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 17th Apr.
"SINKIANG" Singapore, D.L. 18th Apr.
"HUNAN" Shanghai & Tientsin 4 p.m. 19th Apr.
"FUKIEN" Nagoya 4 p.m. 21st Apr.
"SZECHUEN" Bangkok 4 p.m. 22nd Apr.

ARRIVALS FROM

"NINGHAI" Singapore 13th Apr.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai 13th Apr.
"HUNAN" Tientsin, Tsingtao & Foochow 14th Apr.
"SINKIANG" Kohi and Shanghai 15th Apr.
"SZECHUEN" Singapore 17th Apr.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSDEN" Sails 8.15 a.m. 13th April.
Arrives 6.30 p.m. 10th April.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from

"SAMITE" United Kingdom via Straits 14th Apr.
"ANTILLOCHUS" do 19th Apr.
"MEDON" do Late April

Sailings to

"DIOMED" Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said, Liverpool 21st April.
"CALCHAS" Early May

NEW YORK SERVICE

Sailings available on application

ARRIVALS

"EURYBATES" From N.Y. via Manila & Shui 3rd Week April

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arrivals from

"YUNNAN" Australia 1st week May.
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EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

U.S.A. LOADING DATES

Lands	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	Mid. Apr.	inv. "BALI"
Pacific Coast	Mid. May	inv. "DONA AURORA"
	16th Apr.	inv. "HAINAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	11th Apr.	inv. "DONA NATI"
Pacific Coast	Early May	inv. "HALLAND"
New Orleans	7th May	inv. "TRAVANCORE"
	Mid. May	inv. "DONA TRINIDAD"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	19th Apr.	inv. "DONA NATI"
Los Angeles	Early May	inv. "HALLAND"

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BUDGET FORECAST
Direct Taxes To Be Reduced?
Petrol Tax May Be Increased

London, Apr. 11.

Political quarters expect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, will announce a slight reduction in direct taxation in his budget in Parliament next Tuesday.

It is realised that Mr. Dalton's original hopes of tax concession may have been considerably dashed by the recent industrial crisis in Britain, which rendered millions of people workless and deprived the revenue authorities of a vast sum in tax on earned income. But the impression is that Mr. Dalton will still try to provide a reduction of the income tax rate which at nine shillings in the pound is only ten per cent below the war peak level.

There is equally a feeling that in order to recoup he may have to impose further indirect taxation and an increase in the impost on petrol is mentioned as one possibility.

It was an open secret in Britain some months ago—before the industrial crisis overtook the country—that Mr. Dalton would probably be in a position to balance the war to balance the budget.

There was naturally no certainty that he intended to do so and following the crisis the possibility has receded. In his previous budgets, Mr. Dalton reduced earned income tax by a shilling and restored various family allowances.

It is suggested that Mr. Dalton in his budget may transfer more commodities to the luxury category, which would have the effect of directing more labour into essential industries. Such an impost obviously would not assist the Chancellor greatly in offsetting direct taxation concessions. These seem more likely to be imposed from still heavier duty on essentials and possibly a new excursion into company taxation.

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H.K. Stock Exchange

The Market was steady throughout yesterday morning with HK Land and Humphreys in great demand followed by Electric, Trans. China Lights, Realtor and Hotels. The time was just after 10 a.m.

H.K. Cost. Loans 4% 10/11. 5/5/43 (1934) 1025.

Bank. HK Bank 18/20 18/20a. (1934) 1025a.

Bank. HK Bank 18/20 18/20a. (1934) 1025b.

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Bank. HK Bank 18/20 18/20a. (1934) 1025z.

EAT
MORE GINGER

Club Supporters Surprised

Some evenly contested football games were seen yesterday when a number of postponed games in both divisions were played. Club surprised their supporters when they beat the Navy by the odd goal in five while at Caroline Hill Royal Air Force welcomed the return of Stickland, the interporter with a well-deserved win over Chinese Amateur by three goals to one.

Following this game, St. Joseph's gave a fairly good display against South China and after a goalless first half went down by three clear goals. Devons, just promoted to the First Division, did well to share points with 27 R.A. after a hard game.

R.A.F. v C.A.S.C.

C.A.S.C. put up a very pathetic display in their Senior Division encounter against R.A.F. at Caroline Hill yesterday afternoon and were beaten by 3 goals to 1.

R.A.F. were definitely superior all through the game. It would be difficult to single out any R.A.F. players for special praise as one and all contributed something to a really good display.

Richardson, in goal, was safe in his handling and dealt capably with all shot, which came his way. Wright and Soutar, the two full backs, were sound in their tackling and by their robust methods, repeatedly smothered all attempts of the Chinese attack to get within shooting range.

Anderson, in the pivotal position, was a tower of strength and proved to be more than a match for the Chinese inside men. On his flanks, Hay and Burns lent him invaluable support by quickly covering up gaps which the Chinese might well have turned to advantage if given the opportunity.

The R.A.F. forwards were beyond reproach. They proved to a nippy combination and had the Chinese defence practically run to a standstill.

Sewell, centre forward, led his line in great style. From the kick-off till the end, he was a tireless worker and rounded off a splendid afternoon's work by scoring the "hat trick." He was always a menace when in possession and his fine spirit of play always spelt danger.

His inside men, Ford and Stickland, were also in deadly form. Stickland, who has been started off evenly, the ball being absent from the side for some time, made a welcome return and showed that he has lost none of his old dash and skill, being led a merry dance. From the two wingers, Owen and Sewell, following up a miskick by Ho Kai-keung, raced through to again put the R.A.F. in the lead.

Half-Time

After the breather, play form, Stickland, who has been started off evenly, the ball being absent from the side for some time, made a welcome return and showed that he has lost none of his old dash and skill, being led a merry dance. From the two wingers, Owen and Sewell, following up a miskick by Ho Kai-keung, raced through to again put the R.A.F. in the lead.

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First Devons

Sing Tao Junior overwhelmed First Devons by five clear goals in a Second Division match at Causeway Bay yesterday after scoring twice in the first half.

Throughout the game, the Chinese dominated the play with the soldiers only able to bring the ball into Sing Tao's defence circle occasionally.

The soldiers' forwards, tried hard to score but they were no match for the Chinese defenders.

Lei Chung-ying (2), Tam, Weng-chong (2) and Lau Hing-chol scored for the winners.

Soccer Results

FIRST DIVISION		
Club	3 Navy	2
Eastern	0 42 Commando	0
South China	3 St. Joseph's	0
R.A.F.	2 C.A.S.C.	1
27th R.A.	2 Devons	2
SECOND DIVISION		
Sing Tao	4 Devons	0
C.A.S.C.	2 27th R.A.	1
R.A.F.	2 Police	1
Chinese Cadre	4 Wireless	1

rebound was disallowed for off-side.

The RAF continued to dominate the play, but there was no further scoring.

The game was very capably handled by Mr. C. Tunstall, whose timely admition of certain Chinese players guilty of the ball, which was not very often, they were erratic in their passing or finished weakly.

RAF took up the attack from the kick-off and forced a fruitless corner. The Chinese earned out a raid on the RAF goal, but were unable to find the mark. The ball was swung from end to end, with both defences having the better of the play.

After the game had been in progress for about ten minutes, Nat Wolfson, manager for Joe Baks, said tonight that he will object to the British Board of Control about the appointment of Mose de Young as referee for Baks's fight with Bruce Woodcock on Tuesday.

Teams:

RAF: Richardson, Wright, Soutar, Hay, Anderson, Burns, Owen, Stickland, Sewell, Lord and Hudderton.

C.A.S.C.: Yu Kai-yan, Ho Kai-keung, Lee Kwok-wai, Ho Yau-ki, Hung Hing-yuk, Leung Ping-sun, Chin Chi-fai, Li Chun-fai, Lo Mah-sing, Chan Kam-pui and Leung Ping-kwan.

South China v St. Joseph's

After a goalless first half, South China beat St. Joseph's by three clear goals at Caroline Hill yesterday. St. Joseph's lost the services of D. Leonard at the end of the first half and this greatly handicapped the Sophs, as Gosano had to drop back to assist the defence.

MacDougall brought off a number of good saves during the game and in front of him, Daniels and Hussain played well. Leung was the best of the intermediate line and until his injury Leonard proved a great obstacle to Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi and they must have been thankful when he left the field. Pereira and Lee Shek-yau apart from scoring the first goal was of little assistance to his forwards and was often beaten for possession.

South China were not at full strength, Leung Wing-chiu, who is still on the injured list, was absent and so was Chu Wing-kong. Lee Shek-yau apart from scoring the first goal was of little assistance to his forwards and was often beaten for possession.

South China were best served by Chau Man-chi and Lo Wal-kuen.

Lee Shek-yau, Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi scored the goals.

Sing Tao v First Devons

Sing Tao Junior overwhelmed First Devons by five clear goals in a Second Division match at Causeway Bay yesterday after scoring twice in the first half.

Throughout the game, the Chinese dominated the play with the soldiers only able to bring the ball into Sing Tao's defence circle occasionally.

The soldiers' forwards, tried hard to score but they were no match for the Chinese defenders.

Lei Chung-ying (2), Tam, Weng-chong (2) and Lau Hing-chol scored for the winners.

C.A.S.C. v 27th R.A.

An evenly contested game was witnessed at the Navy ground yesterday when C.A.S.C. shared four goals with 27th R.A. (for 4 Cds.) in the Second Division, after leading by one clear goal at the interval.

Mid-field play featured the greater part of the game. Both sides were in perfect form.

The soldiers were strong particularly in their defence, which prevented the Chinese from scoring on many occasions. The Chinese forwards were fast and tricky and kept the soldiers' defenders constantly worried.

In the middle of the first half, Wan Tsoo-sang drew the first blood for the Chinese.

After the resumption, the soldiers strengthened their attack considerably and severely tested the Chinese defence. About 20 minutes after the whistle, Pritchard equalised for the soldiers. Not long after, Stone netted a beautiful goal and put his side in the lead.

It seemed that the soldiers might be able to keep the lead until the end. The Chinese however, just wouldn't give in and eventually, Wan Tsoo-sang

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1947.

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San Francisco, Apr. 12.

The Chronicle, in an editorial on the prospective reopening of the doors of Japan to world trade, declared today the war left a vacuum in the Pacific economy and that "Japan will have to be reindustrialized to a point compatible with the safety" of the United States and Asiatic peoples.

The Chronicle said that with the reentry of Japan into world trade a turning point in the history of the Pacific peoples will be reached but added "in turning this corner, however, we must understand that the road leading toward a peaceful and industrious Pacific basin is long, hard and full of pitfalls and problems."

The newspaper warned America it cannot maintain an industrial economy in a world which is forced to live only by tilling soil. It added Americans cannot block the Japanese or any other technical people out of the industrial age and themselves maintain their industrial status.

A Safe Kind

The newspaper, referring to the contemplated Japanese exports of armaments, toys, lacquer and art goods, raw silk and specialty silk fabrics, termed it "safe kind of export economy to allow Japan to develop. It would not endanger their neighbours."

The Chronicle said eventually the United States will have to consider the expansion of the Japanese cotton goods industry to meet the needs of Asiatic countries.

It pointed out a limited scale of exports of Japanese cotton goods would enable Japan to pay for rice supplies she must import from neighbouring countries.

The Chronicle added "we are now importing rice for them at a considerable cost to the United States and if we want to get them off our backs we shall have to put them on their feet."

Important Factor

The newspaper concluded essentially what we are planning is a return of the Japanese economy to a pattern something like that which obtained in the 1920's though not so large and dominant in Asia.

"It was a very different economy then from what it became later after the war lords seized it and converted it to a heavy industry basis, in preparation for war."

"The American problem is, by use of strict export and import licenses and controls, to keep the Japanese from again swelling into a threat to the rest of the Orient."

"Japanese trade expansion curbed in that way will prove an important factor in settling the problem of the Pacific."—Associated Press.

KCC "B"

Beat Recreio

London, Apr. 11. London, Apr. 11. The Greek Government has given the children of London 1,000 cases of oranges and 1,000 cases of lemons.

A letter from the Greek Prime Minister, Dimitrios Makarios, to the British capital's Lord Mayor, Sir Bruce-well Smith, said: "The Greek people will never forget the kind interest and generous feelings which the valiant people of London, despite their own hardships, have shown to Greece during the last war."—Reuters.

London, Apr. 12. The following were the results of football matches played today:

Home Football Results

London, Apr. 12. The following were the results of football matches played today:

First Division

Arsenal	Midhurst	0
Villa	3 Grimsby	0
Blackburn R.	1 Preston N.E.	2
Blackpool	0 Stoke	0
Brentford	0 Manchester U	0
Derby Co.	1 Charlton A. 0	0
Everton	2 Chelsea	0
Huddersfield	1 Bolton	0
Portsmouth	0 Sheffield U	0
Sunderland	1 Leeds U.	0

Second Division

Bradford	Barnsley	3
Chesterfield	0 Tottenham	0
Fulham	2 Coventry	1
Leicester C.	0 Swans	1
Luton	2 West Brom.	0
Plymouth	0 Newcastle	1
Sheffield Wed.	2 Notts For.	0
Westham	4 Southampton	0

Third Division South

Aldershot	Mansfield	1
Bournemouth	0 Watford	1
Brighton	1 Bristol R.	2
Bristol C.	3 Leyton	0
Cardiff C.	3 Walsall	0
Exeter C.	1 Southend U	5
Northampton	0 Torquay U	0
Norwich	0 Reading	0
Notts Co.	0 Padiac	0
Port Vale	2 Queen's P R	1
Swindon	2 Ipswich	1

Third Division North

Chester	Its'fix	0
Crewe	1 Wrexham	1
Darlington	0 Barrow	1
Doncaster	1 Lincoln	0
Gateshead	1 Oldham	0
Hartlepools	2 Stockport	0
Hull	0 Bradford	2
Nottingham	3 New Bton	2
Southport	0 Borthdale	2
Trafford	0 Accrington	1
York	2 Carlisle	1

Scottish "A" Division

Hibernian	2 Celtic	0

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